





has happened right in my family. I have a negro girl, eighteen years of age, who I raised. For ten years she has been waiting upon my old mother-in-law, who lives with me. A few days ago the old lady was dissatisfied about something, and told the girl that she felt like whipping her. Now, what do you think? The negro girl actually informed my old mother-in-law, that she would not submit to a whipping, but would resist. My old father-in-law then got mad and threatened her, and she told him the same thing. Now, this is an intolerable state of things."

The General laughed and said: "My dear sir, that girl is a free girl, and you have just as little right to whip her as you have to whip your neighbor. She ought to resist when you offer her a whipping, and I hope she will. And I will tell you another thing. Among your slaves there are probably men who have seen their wives and young men whipped by their mothers whipped by your order. I think the negroes deserve a great deal of praise for their moderation. Another race if suddenly freed after such experiences, would probably have proceeded to the throats of those who were in the habit of whipping wives and mothers. Now, go home, treat your people well, and pay them fair wages, and do not come to me again and clamor about wrongs and injustice, when the freemen working on your plantation dance and sing, and when the girls refuse to accept a whipping."

The Doctor felt sorely puzzled with the mysteries of free labor. And when he and the General met the next day, he frequently, the General invariably asked him, "Well, Doctor, how does the insurance in your county come on?" There are certainly exceptions to the rule, but it can be said without the least exaggeration that a majority of the planters in this region are entirely unaware that a free laborer owes his employer no duty beyond the fulfillment of his contract and the general duties of a citizen. They cannot get rid of the idea that the man who works for them belongs to them, and is obliged to regulate his conduct in every particular according to their notions and whims. It is not difficult to find a reason for this, and it is, before they have accommodated their ways of thinking to the new order of things, the government should withdraw its protection from the negro.

The Southern planter pretends—and he will laugh at you if you contradict him—that Northern men know nothing about the negro, and that he alone understands and knows how to manage him. In a certain sense this is undoubtedly true: the planter understands how to manage the negro, and he knows how to manage the negro as a free laborer. What I have seen here leads me to the conclusion that in cultivating the Southern soil by free negro labor Northern men are apt to succeed better than Southern men, at least as long as the latter do not succeed in casting off their old habits. It is not difficult to find a reason for this, and I think it is the true one: the Northern man is not governed by the customs and traditions of the slave-labor system. He knows from actual experience what free labor is, and understands the working of his machinery. He acts upon its principles, and is not disturbed by the irregularities connected with it, which seem utterly inadmissible to the Southerner. All the complaints I have heard about the negro, his unwillingness to work, his spirit of insubordination, his improvidence and instability, etc., etc., are all Southern and while all the Northern men working leased plantations on the Sea Islands, that I have seen, speak of their labors with satisfaction.

EXPERIMENTS IN FREE LABOR.  
A few days ago I visited a plantation not far from this city, worked by an intelligent farmer from Iowa, who had owned twenty and thirty negroes at ten dollars a month and board; he says that they go to the field about sunrise, stop a short time for breakfast at eight o'clock, stop again for dinner from two to three, and then work till after sundown; that his laborers work as well as any laborers he ever employed, and that he has no trouble with them whatever. The negroes themselves told me that they were not contented with the work. The crops on this plantation, cotton as well as corn, looked far better than any in the vicinity, better than those of his Southern neighbors, and better also than those cultivated on land adjoining it by a few families of freedmen under their own direction.

I have visited but few farms cultivated by self-directed negro labor; what I am going to say rests therefore upon rather limited observation. The negroes on cotton crops in a comparatively poor condition. The cultivators generally complained of the inferior quality of the seed that had been furnished them, and that is undoubtedly one of the reasons why they are not so successful. In some cases, the inquiry satisfied me also that their attention was, perhaps, a little too much devoted to the raising of articles which they could send to market and sell for ready cash. On the roads leading to town I saw a good many colored people driving carts loaded with watermelons and different kinds of garden vegetables, while not a few were engaged in fishing on the "creeks" which separate the Sea Islands from the mainland. These pursuits are certainly not unprofitable, but they take away from the cotton and corn fields a considerable proportion of the labor force, and the fields I walked over bore evidence of it. It must, however, be taken into consideration that these negroes have until their crops are harvested and sold, and that, therefore, they have to do something to provide themselves meanwhile with the necessities of life. At the same time I have grave reasons for believing that the laborers on the plantations owned by Northern men were doing a larger amount of work per head than those in the freedmen's settlements.

While Southern men, with but few exceptions, will insist upon it that the negro will not work unless he is paid for his physical force, they are obliged to admit that in great many instances he does work without compulsion, and works well. A letter was forwarded to me from a contractor who employed about seventy or eighty negroes cutting timber; he has now been at work with them for about two months; although the labor is very hard, not one of the negroes has left him, and they worked steadily to his entire satisfaction. Another contractor, who has now taken a railroad job not far from this city, has been endeavoring for several weeks to secure negro labor, and the negroes regularly desert him after having worked a few days. The former contractor had a large work at about seventy miles from the city, while the railroad job of the latter is to be done in its immediate vicinity. It is generally noticed that the proximity of a large town has a disturbing influence upon the negro. Large numbers of them flock to the towns immediately after their liberation, because it was there, they thought, that they would find and enjoy their real freedom, and many of them that have been put to work in the immediate vicinity of cities seem to be controlled by an irresistible desire to look in from time to time. At a certain distance from the towns the negroes work with greater steadiness and perseverance. A contractor who had spent some time in Florida, told me the following significant anecdote: Shortly after the termination of the war he met a large party of negroes on the road, marching westward at a lively step. He asked them where they were going, and they answered, "To Arkansas. And can you tell us how far it is to Arkansas?" It turned out that during the war they had been brought from Arkansas

to Florida. As soon as they were informed that they were free, they started at once to go back to the old place in Arkansas. It required some effort to convince them that it would be a tedious thing for them to walk back to Arkansas, and that the best thing they could do for themselves was to settle down in Florida. As I remarked before, agencies like these will soon bring about a convenient distribution of the laboring force over the country, and it is not until the new system of negro labor on a grand scale is fairly tested and judged as to its efficiency. The Southerner maintains that it cannot succeed under the circumstances. Unprejudiced men will acknowledge that when a negro succeeds in a roomy instance under unfavorable circumstances; and every patriot will say that necessarily it must succeed under all circumstances.

EDUCATION.  
While the Southern country is still under military rule, the government and the people are free to do as they please, and whatever legitimate means they possess to promote the great object. Much can be done independently of the future action of the President and Congress. It is certain that the Southern people are in the habit of neglecting the education of their children. Very little if any thing will be done in the South to advance general education. When you speak to Southerners about the necessity of educating the negroes and poor whites, some of them will go so far as to tell you that it is a matter worthy of consideration. When you ask them what they are going to do about it, they will reply that they do not know; they reckon they cannot do any thing about it. They will suggest that the people ought to tax themselves for that purpose, they will reply in nine cases out of ten, that the people cannot afford now to spend money for such things; that the people are poor and likely to be economical; that, besides, the people do not trouble themselves much about the matter; poor whites do not care to be educated, and if negroes want to be educated, they must pay for it. The result, therefore, is that the matter is dropped with indifference. It will require the experience of many years to make many Southern men belonging to the "enlightened" class understand that an efficient system of popular education is the very fountain from which free-labor society draws its strength and health. They are apt to recoil even from the difficulties with which the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor whites is surrounded; and, besides, they are likely to trouble themselves about the education of the blacks.

It is true the Southern people are at the present moment very poor and have to look out for a living. But bread itself is hardly more necessary to them than instruction. Bread will not last, but the corn that is sown this year is so enormous in the Southern States that, although the average yield per acre may not be large, and it will indeed hardly exceed 12 bushels,—the aggregate quantity will be more than sufficient to feed the people until the next crops come in. This bread they will have; they raise it themselves; but popular education they will not have unless it is imported from outside the Union. It is the only thing that can bring the masses of the Southern people under the influence of the general sentiment of the country. We have been speaking of the emancipation of the poor whites of the South. The poor whites will not be emancipated until they are lifted out of their bottomless ignorance. A very intelligent gentleman from Alabama with whom I had a conversation about this subject, told me that on every plantation of his he could pick out a few men from fifteen to eighteen negroes that were in point of intelligence far above the average of the poor whites. As long as that ignorance and the stupid prejudices fostered by it remain unbroken, the whole class of people will have a cloud at the foot of every progressive movement. Then there are the blacks themselves. Who is there here to teach them? No Southern white man or woman will do it, for, as I have heard a hundred times, no man that respects himself would degrade himself so far as to make it a business to teach in negro schools.

There is a fair field of activity for the missionary spirit of the North. No doubt the charitable benevolence can do for the South more important than this. There is at the present moment probably not a single school in operation in the interior of this State, and it will be a long time, unless teachers and students are sent by the North. I admit the labor will not be of the pleasantest for the individuals engaged. In many localities they will have to combat stubborn prejudices, for some of the hard-hearted old whites are of the opinion that "larning" is an evil thing. At other places, where negro schools are to be started, the teachers must expect to meet frowning faces and insulting sneers on the part of the ignorant whites. The teachers, if they are military are here, there will be no danger. This matter ought to be taken in hand as soon as possible. Schools ought to be opened late in October, and be kept in operation all through the winter. The movement among the colored people is now in its infancy. If any of the benevolent societies of the North are found willing to make an effort in this direction worthy of the magnitude of the object to be attained, I would voluntarily undertake the work. It is proper to say, however, that the teachers should be instructed in the negroes should be inspired with a sincere sympathy for the race. But it is also very important that they should have been told that the negroes should not be weak for their enthusiasm. They should be able to see things as they are, and not act upon the presumption that the negroes, because they are entitled to our sympathy, must therefore be feeble. When examining the negroes, they should not forget to mention the duties which the enjoyment of those rights devolves upon them. They will serve the colored people best by giving them sober advice. They should not work upon the idea that the negroes have to live together with the white people to have States, and that in the end it will be far better to harmonize their interests and feelings, than to embitter their relations by exciting bitterness. While most of the gentlemen who at present are administering the affairs of the freedmen seem to be sufficiently impressed with the justice of this policy, it is desirable that they should all be so.

THE FARMER'S BAROMETER.—Take a common glass pickle bottle, wide-mouth; fill it within three inches of the top with water; then take a common Florence oil lamp, and pour in the oil, covering and cleansing the flask thoroughly, so that the neck of the flask as far as it will go, and the barometer is complete. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask, and in wet and windy weather it will fall to an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether at least eight hours before the gale came to its height. The invention was made by a German, and communicated to a London Journal.

LOOK OUT FOR KERSENE.—The recent local accident in this city, by which a girl lost her life, was not caused by carelessly lighting the lamp, for the cap holding the Wick tube was found screwed tightly to its place in the fragment; therefore, as the explosion must have been the result of some other cause. The most consistent solution is that the Wick did not fill the tube so closely as it ought and the oil being nearly all burned, the fire passed down the Wick lighted the gas in the lamp. Too much care cannot be exercised in using burning fluids of any explosive character, for as in this case, danger is present when supposed to be most remote. Explosions often occur when the parties are not aware of the danger. Several have happened from putting out the light by blowing down the chimney.—Worcester Spy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A special despatch to the Herald from Buffalo, says the case for the defendant in the trial of Spaulding and Hamilton, has closed. Several witnesses are to be examined for the defence. A verdict for the defendant is anticipated.

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## The Rockland Gazette.

Saturday, August 26, 1865.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and No. 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON, are Agents for the Rockland Gazette, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING, CORNER SPRING, BOSTON, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, at the rates required by us.

To our Patrons.  
Our patrons are notified that after this week the Gazette will be published on Friday, instead of on Saturday, as heretofore. The paper will be distributed to our city subscribers on Thursday afternoon. We make this change to accommodate our issue to the mail arrangements, as by so doing we can reach a considerable number of our subscribers on Saturday, who have heretofore been obliged to wait for their paper over the Sabbath. Advertisers will please hand in their favors a day earlier than usual.

Public Meeting—Soldiers for Office.

It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns that a meeting of the Union voters of this city is called, to be held at the City Hall, on Saturday evening, to see "whether they are in favor of civilians holding the United States offices in this city, or of giving the same to wounded and disabled soldiers who are worthy and qualified to fill them." As so much has been said upon this question of giving the United States offices in this city to soldiers, and as this meeting has been called, we hope that a full attendance may be secured, and that the real wishes of our people may be known, and the matter set at rest. If the majority of our citizens desire a change in the offices in question, on the principle that they should be given to "wounded and disabled soldiers," we hope that they will not simply resolve in favor of giving these places to soldiers, but that the claims of the individuals who desire, or are presented for these offices, will be considered by the meeting, and its endorsement and recommendation given to those whom the majority of our citizens desire to be appointed.

To the proposition that in the distribution of offices preference should be given to returned soldiers who are worthy and competent—more especially to such as have been disabled and incapacitated from following their ordinary business, all will, or at least should, agree. This is a just principle, and as one method of acknowledging the debt of the country to its brave defenders, should always be kept in view. But an indiscriminate application of the principle of selecting soldiers for office would, of course, be very unwise. A great many soldiers are not qualified to hold important offices; many are unworthy; others, though competent and worthy enough, do not especially need or deserve the reward of an office, and others would be much better off to let offices and offices-seeking alone. On the contrary, there are many who are competent, worthy and deserving, to whom the compensation of an office would be a timely assistance, and the bestowment of an appointment upon whom would be a well-merited acknowledgment of patriotic services. So that all the circumstances should be considered in urging the principle of "soldiers for office," and care should be taken to bestow the public favor in this respect upon such soldiers as most need and most deserve it.

But it should be remembered too, that if the public feeling in behalf of our returned soldiers is confined to urging their appointment to office, they will not be so well assisted as if the efforts for their assistance were directed through some other channel. If all the United States offices were to be given to soldiers, it will be seen that only a very small portion of them could be provided for in this way, and perhaps those would not always be such as most need such assistance. There are many young men who have gone into the army—some with commissions and some in the ranks—who have served honorably and efficiently, won promotion, and come back with the good fortune to be uninjured in health and limb, and perhaps better off pecuniarily than if they had remained in their ordinary pursuits. They have talents, energy, and more or less means, and do not need office, and they will earn more money and gain more character by seeking a livelihood in some other way. They are still quite as deserving—more deserving, than civilians of public favors (qualifications and personal worth being equal), but there is no need of raising any special issue of "soldiers for office" in their behalf.

It is upon the "wounded and disabled soldiers" that the favors of public office should be more especially bestowed, when such are found "competent and worthy;" but when all is said and done that can be said and done to secure the appointment of such to office, it must be remembered that there are hundreds of returned soldiers needing assistance and employment, who cannot be provided for in this way. Let the public remember this, too, and assist such to obtain places in workshop, factory, store and counting-room, and wherever else they can be enabled to obtain honorable support and be aided to become industrious and prosperous citizens. Let the patriots, philanthropists and loyal citizens of every degree, always keep the claims of the returned soldiers in view, not in any partial and one-sided manner, and be always ready to co-operate to secure their welfare, attest the gratitude the nation owes them, and do what is possible to secure them from any loss of character, position or comfortable maintenance, on account of their service in the army.

The appointment of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin to the Collectorship of Boston, entirely without his solicitation, is a just and fitting recognition of his ability and of the value of his services to the Union party and the cause of the Government, as well as a high compliment to our State. Mr. Hamlin is eminently qualified for the duties of the post to which he has been assigned, and we think his administration of the affairs of the Boston Custom House can not fail to be satisfactory and popular. The Boston Journal pays him the following high compliment:

"If the appointment was to go out of the State, as it often has gone heretofore, no other man could have been so well qualified to fill the position. Mr. Hamlin, during his long service in the United States Senate he was confessedly surpassed by none of his colleagues in

patient and effective devotion to business, and his integrity was never impeached by the bitterest political foe. He brings to his new post a complete knowledge of our revenue laws, many of which he had an important share in framing, an obliging disposition and popular manners. We have no doubt he will give good satisfaction to our merchants and business men."

County Convention.

We publish this week the proceedings of the Knox County Union Convention, held in this city last Friday, omitting only the list of delegates. The attendance was large, the proceedings spirited, and a considerable number of candidates were presented to the Convention from which to select its nominees. Our fellow-citizen Hon. N. A. Burpee, who has been nominated for the Senate, is an experienced legislator, having already served in the Senate, and will deserve and possess the full confidence of his constituency, while Mr. Dunton, of Hope, although he is without legislative experience, possesses the character and qualifications that will make him competent to fill worthily the position to which he will undoubtedly be elected. For the County Attorneyship no candidate was presented except Mr. Howes, which shows the public satisfaction with his past management of the office.

For the office of County Treasurer there seemed to be an issue made between Mr. Minot Tolman, of Camden, a returned soldier, who has lost an arm in the service, and Mr. Sprague, of this city, the present Treasurer, who obtained the nomination. Mr. Tolman, desired this nomination, and was supported by a considerable portion of the Convention, but those who thought that a re-nomination was due to Mr. Sprague proposed to support Mr. Tolman for County Commissioner, and that nomination was given him, which he declined, as it was not the office for which he desired to be a candidate. The choice for County Treasurer being thus brought to issue between Mr. Tolman and Mr. Sprague, the nomination was given to the latter.

After the nominations of the Convention had been made, Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of Lewiston, being present, was called upon, and made an eloquent and effective speech, Brigadier General J. P. Cilley, of the First Maine Cavalry, was also present and addressed the Convention in the forenoon.

The Editors and Publishers Association of Maine, will hold their second annual meeting in Bangor on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 31st of September next. E. H. Ellwell, Esq., of Portland Transcript was appointed the Essayist, and Hon. E. P. Weston, of Gorham, the Poet of the occasion. The beneficial results of the meeting held in Portland last year, amply testify to the usefulness of this organization, and we hope to see increased attendance of the members of the fraternity and a more general and active interest manifested by them in the affairs of the Association.

THE PEAK FAMILY.—Our citizens will be glad to know that the celebrated Peak Family Bell Ringers will give a concert at Atlantic Hall next Monday evening. These favorite performers are always greeted here with much gratification, and nothing more than a simple announcement is sufficient to secure them a full house. In addition to the old favorites, Mr. J. F. Spaulding, solo violinist, and Mr. A. J. Whitcomb, solo harpist will appear. The *Cleveland Herald* thus speaks of the Peak Family:—

"The Peak Family gave their third and last concert last evening to the largest audience of the season, which is a good indication of their popularity. Of their concert last evening, we can only repeat what we have said before, that no more pleasing entertainments in all its parts, has been offered to our citizens in years, and wherever this talented troupe may appear, we can cordially recommend them as deserving of all the patronage that may be tendered to them."

Outside of the real merit of this troupe, much of their great success is due to the exertions of the energetic, indefatigable and gentlemanly business agent, Mr. C. C. Chase. He has been long and faithfully acting as agent for a number of years, and what he may promise for them the public may rely on being fulfilled."

CAMP MEETING.—The annual Methodist Camp Meeting, at Northport, will commence next Monday, and continue through the week. The Yacht "Wanderer" is to make regular trips between this city and the camp ground during the week, leaving here every morning at 7 o'clock and returning after the close of the afternoon services. Fare 75 cents each way.

On the first page of this paper will be found a very interesting article descriptive of a visit to, and the views and scenery to be found at and in the vicinity of the White Mountains of Maine, or, as the writer happily designates the district, the "Switzerland of America." The article is taken from the last issue of *Zion's Herald* and is from the pen of Rev. E. A. Helmershausen, formerly of Bucksport, but more recently from the neighboring town of Thomaston.

We are fearful that if our readers delay laying in their winter's coal for any length of time they will have to pay something of an advance on present prices, we therefore draw attention to the matter and to the advertisement of Mr. A. K. Spaulding.

Purchasers of personal or household goods will please read the advertisement headed "Closing Out Sale," and govern themselves accordingly.

TO EDITORS AND PRINTERS.—In these days of high prices, it is well to know that the craft of the printer is not so much a mystery as it is supposed to be. There is one party that has not gone into the "riddle" in Mr. G. Cooley, of Printers' Warehouse, 75 Fulton Street, New York, manufactures all sizes of Scotch face type, for book and newspaper work, and sells the same at a large discount from the monopoly rates. His type is not excelled by any cast in the United States; and as a consequence of its quality, he has more reasonable prices, he is getting the best trade of the country. Editors and Printers will do well to note this.

Mr. Cooley has also the most extensive Wood Type manufactory in this country, and we might say in the world—for we are greatly ahead of all other nations in the use of large type; and he will fill the largest orders most promptly. He also keeps a full supply of every thing used by the craft, including presses, electrolytic vats, brass rule, leads, cases, etc., etc. He will be inclined to spend it where it will do them the most good.

The government is preparing to sell in Virginia during Oct. eighty-six locomotives and one thousand and eighty-one cars, and six thousand tons of railway iron.

## Knox County Union Convention.

The delegates to the Knox County Union Convention assembled in Rockland, at the Court room in the Pillsbury Block, on the 18th inst. At ten o'clock A. M., T. R. Simonton Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order and nominated for the temporary organization, Hon. N. T. Talbot Chairman, and M. F. Hanley, Esq., of Appleton, and David Vinal, Esq., of Vinalhaven, Secretaries.

On motion of Col. J. D. Rust, of Camden, a Committee on Credentials to consist of one from each representative district was raised as follows:—  
Zenas Cook, 2nd, Friendship.  
J. T. Berry, 2nd, and S. H. Burpee, Rockland.  
George T. Sumner, Appleton.  
Samuel Thomas, Warren.  
Elihu Freeman, York.

On motion of Paul Stevens, Esq., of Camden, a Committee on Permanent Organization consisting of one from each representative district was raised as follows:—  
A. Stanley and George A. Stevens, Rockland.  
F. Rice, Union.  
Jessie Calderwood, Vinalhaven.  
Isaac Hodgman, Thomaston.  
Josiah Hobbs, Hope.

On motion of Dr. C. F. Bean, of Warren, a Committee on Resolutions consisting of one from each representative district was raised as follows:—  
C. F. Bean, Warren.  
A. C. Pease, and Nathan Wiggins, Rockland.  
Wm. F. Brown, Camden.  
Elihu Freeman, South Thomaston.  
Warren Blake, St. George.  
David J. Starrett, Thomaston.  
A. T. Metcalf, Hope.

Brigadier General Cilley being present, was then called upon and addressed the convention.

Zenas Cook, 2nd, from the Committee on Credentials reported the names of 63 delegates present, representing 13 towns.

The report was accepted.

Col. J. D. Rust, from the Committee on Permanent Organization reported that the temporary organization be made permanent, and the report was accepted.

T. R. Simonton, Esq., of Camden, was called upon and addressed the convention.

On motion of Nahum Thurston, Esq., the convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On motion of Col. J. D. Rust, voted to proceed to ballot for senators, and on motion of the same gentleman the following persons were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for senators.

J. D. Rust, Camden.  
C. F. Bean, Warren.  
G. W. Robinson, Thomaston.  
Azariah Stanley, Rockland.  
Wm. Jameson, Friendship.

Proceeded to ballot, and the committee reported the result as follows:

Whole number of votes cast,	58
Necessary to a choice,	30
N. A. Burpee had	27
M. F. Hanley had	13
R. Bickford had	7
R. Carver, had	6
J. A. Gushue, had	4
E. Freeman, had	1

There being no choice, balloted again with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast,	60
Necessary to a choice,	31
N. A. Burpee had	31
A. Stanley had	27

Proceeded to ballot for a candidate for second senator with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast,	62
Necessary to a choice,	32
John B. Dunton had	34
A. Stanley had	28

It was voted that the same committee receive, sort and count the votes for the other places. Balloted for County Commissioner with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast,	51
Necessary to a choice,	26
M. F. Hanley had	23
J. Gushue had	20
Moses Luce, had	5
D. C. Starrett, had	1
N. Allord, had	1

There being no choice, balloted a third time.

Whole number of votes cast,	49
Necessary to a choice,	25
Moses Luce had	28
A. Stanley had	21

Proceeded to ballot for County Attorney.

Whole number of votes cast,	48
Necessary to a choice,	24
L. W. Howes had	48
A. Stanley had	0

Proceeded to ballot for a candidate for County Treasurer.

Whole number of votes cast,	57
Necessary to a choice,	28
A. Sprague had	34
Minot Tolman, had	23
A. Sprague was declared nominated.	

A committee consisting of one from each representative district was appointed to report a County Committee for the ensuing year, and the following were the persons appointed.

George T. Sumner, Appleton.  
Nahum Thurston, Union.  
George H. Wornall, Thomaston.  
F. E. Richards, Camden.  
Abijah Metcalf, Hope.  
A. C. Pease and A. Stanley, Rockland.  
Z. Cook, 2nd, Friendship.  
Mr. F. H. Lewis, was called upon and addressed the convention.

Dr. C. F. Bean, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series, which was adopted.

On motion of Col. Rust, voted that the thanks of the convention be tendered to the President and Secretaries for the able manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Voted to adjourn.

N. T. TALBOT, President.  
M. F. HANLEY, Secretary.  
DAVID VINAL, Secretary.

Governor Cony's Acceptance.  
Gov. Cony has addressed the following letter to the President of the Union State Convention, conveying his acceptance of the nomination tendered him by that body.

As he says in this letter, Gov. Cony's opinions upon the issues of the day are too well known to require that he should make any formal re-statement of them in accepting this nomination.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 16, 1865.  
Hon. John A. Peters, President, &c.  
Sir:—Your note of the 14th inst., officially notifying me that the convention of the Union men of Maine, held at Portland on the 16th inst., nominated me as candidate for Governor, has been duly received by me at the ensuing State election, is received.

Acknowledging with profound sensibility this honor, now twice bestowed, and especially flattering by the unanimity of the nominating convention, as well as by the terms it saw fit to employ in relation to my administration of affairs, I accept the position assigned me.

My opinions upon the topics embraced in the resolutions adopted at that occasion, are too well known to the public to require repetition.

Thanking you, sir, for the very kind manner in which you have been pleased personally to express yourself, and trusting the same Good Providence which has watched over the destinies of our country thus far, may vouchsafe wisdom to her rulers to guide our good Ship of State safely through all perils which may menace her, I am,

Very respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt.,  
SAMUEL CONY.

## The Military Situation in South America.

There are probably many of our readers whose ideas on the character and progress of the war now waging in South America are not of the most definite description. The following paragraphs, from the Army and Navy Journal, briefly present the most noteworthy facts in connection with the conflict.

In South America there is always a "military situation" of some kind for the study of those who feel an interest in war for itself; but to one who looks at it from a higher point of observation, as a means of assessing wrongs, and eradicating the evil, and the like, and only justifiable on such grounds, there is little that is attractive or worthy of investigation in these petty wars of the mongrel South American races, which continually keep open the doors of the Temples of Jaus. Just now, however, there is a war waging between Paraguay, on the one side, and the allied States of Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, on the other, which has assumed more than ordinary importance, and possesses a very considerable degree of interest.

The war arises out of the long-determined and selfish desire of Brazil to extend her boundaries to the Rio de la Plata, on the south, and the Uruguay on the west. Such an acquisition of territory would give Brazil control of la Plata, and the fertile lands which that large tract contains. Brazil's tributaries drain a tract of land 70,000 square miles in extent. The Argentine Republic—though it is the natural enemy of Brazil, and has had no end of contests with its comparatively powerful neighbor—has come into the scheme, which would seem to offer the republic few immediate advantages, while it would give the empire an overshadowing influence, to repossess Paraguay, which once obtained, the confederation, and open to improvement and development the whole northern territory of the confederation, now shut out by the narrow-minded and restrictive policy of Paraguay, which regards the navigation of the Paraguay River, Paraguay fights for selfish aggrandizement, to resist encroachments and to sustain her policy. This, in brief, is the meaning of the war.

Paraguay has a population of about 600,000, under a military despotism, and with a strong army and a well fortified territory. She can put 60,000 men into the field. The Argentine Republic can scarcely furnish 25,000. Brazil, though the largest of the three States, cannot send more than 30,000.

In the matter of numbers, Paraguay has the advantage. President Mitre leads the Argentine forces, President Flores the Uruguayan, and President Lopez the Paraguayan.

On the land, the contest shows thus far about evenly balanced success and defeat for both parties. On the sea, the Paraguayans have been badly whipped. A naval fight took place on the 11th of June, three leagues below the city of Corrientes, in which the Paraguayan squadron was almost completely annihilated by that of Brazil. The forces were of formidable size and the fight hotly contested. The Brazilians had nine gun-boats, mounting 92 guns, and a number of rifled. Their enemy had eight steamers and six floating batteries, mounted in all 47 guns. They also had the aid of land batteries of 30 guns, light field pieces. The Paraguayans had five gun-boats, mounting 24 guns, and a number of rifled. Their enemy had eight steamers and six floating batteries, mounted in all 47 guns. They also had the aid of land batteries of 30 guns, light field pieces. The Paraguayans had five gun-boats, mounting 24 guns, and a number of rifled. Their enemy had eight steamers and six floating batteries, mounted in all 47 guns. They also had the aid of land batteries of 30 guns, light field pieces.

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